

The Chain of Light

Tazkira

Masha'ikh-e-Qaadiriyyah
Razviyah



33rd Noor

Saahib ul Barkaat Hazrat Sayyid Shah

Barkatullah Marehrw بَرْكَةُ اللّٰهِ عَلٰيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



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33rd Noor
Sultaanul Aashiqaan
Qudwatul Waasileen
Saahib ul Barkaat
Hazrat Sayyid Shah
Barkatullah

Marehrwi

رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

His Position In The Silsila : Sultaanul Munaazireen, Sayyidul Mutakalimeen, Shahansha-e-Taqreer Wa Tahreer Sultaanul Aashiqeen, Qudwatul Waasileen Saahib ul Barkaat Hazrat Sayyid Shah Barkatullah Marehrwi ﷺ is the thirty third Imam and Shaykh of the Silsila Aaliyah Qaadiriyyah Barakaatiyah Razviyah Nooriyah.

Birth: He was born on the 26th of Jamadil Aakhir 1070 Hijri in Bilgiraam Shareef. [Khandaan-e-Barkaat pg 10]

Name: His name is Sayyid Shah Barkatullah ﷺ, and his titles are Sultaanul Aashiqeen and Saahib ul Barkaat.

His Father: His father's name is Hazrat Sayyid Shah Uwais ﷺ, who was a very great Wali of his era.

Genealogy : Hazrat Qudwatul Waasileen Sayyid Shah Barkatullah son of Shah Uwais son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Abdul Jaleel son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Abdul Waahid son of Sayyid Shah Ibrahim son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Qutbudeen son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Mahreru Shaheed son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Bud'dah son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Kamaaludeen son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Qaasim son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Sayyid Hassan son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Naseer son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Hussain son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Umar son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Muhammad Sughra son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Ali son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Hussain son of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Abul Farah Thaani son of Hazrat Sayyid Abul Firaas son of Hazrat Sayyid Abul Farah Waasti son of Hazrat Sayyid Dawood son

of Hazrat Sayyid Hussain son of Hazrat Yahya son of Hazrat Zaid Saum son of Hazrat Sayyid Umar son of Hazrat Sayyid Zaid Daum son of Hazrat Sayyid Ali Iraqi son of Hazrat Sayyid Hussain son of Hazrat Sayyid Ali son of Hazrat Sayyid Muhammad son of Hazrat Sayyid Esa son of Hazrat Zaid Shaheed son of Hazrat Sayyiduna Imam Zainul Abideen son of Hazrat Sayyidush Shuhada Hazrat Imam Hussain son of Hazrat Ameer ul Momineen Ali-e-Murtuza husband of Sayyidatun Nisa Faatima Zahra (ridwaanullahi ta A'la alaihim ajmaeen) the beloved daughter of the Most Beloved Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ. [Khandaan-e-Barkaat Pg.10]

His Family History: His forefather Hazrat Abul Farah ﷺ came to India and after his wisaal, his grandson Hazrat Sayyid Shah Muhammad Sughra ﷺ came to India. Sultan Shamsudeen Al Tamas had great respect for him and honoured him with an army equal to the Raaja of Bilgiraam, and sent him to conquer the city. Hazrat Sayyid Muhammad Sughra ﷺ conquered Bilgiraam and turned the hearts of many towards Islam, firmly planting the flag of Islam in Bilgiraam. Sultaan Shamsudeen Al Tamas was very pleased and gave Bilgiraam to him as his property. Hazrat then summoned the rest of his family to Bilgiraam.

Education: He was born into a family of knowledge. He thus did not have to travel out initially to attain knowledge. He studied Tafseer, Hadith, and the principles of Hadith, Fiqh and Usool-e-Fiqh etc. under the tutorship of his father. He then attained knowledge under the guidance of his father Hazrat Sayyid Shah Uwais ﷺ. His father blessed him with Ijaazat and Khilaafat of various Silsilas.

Ibaadat: He kept fast for 26 years. He used to fast for the entire day, and make iftaar with one Khajoor (date). His condition of Ruhaniyat was such that for three years, he only ate minimum food and lived only off the

water strained from the rice. He would be in spiritual ecstasy for weeks on end and he used to be completely out of contact with the material world and that, which is within it. He would spend lengthy nights in the Ibaadat of Allah. It was his manner, that he recited the Holy Quran after Zuhr Salaah. He would only stop on hearing the Azaan of Asr Salaah. He would be engrossed in Wazifas from Fajr Salaah right up to the time of Ishraaq. He used to go to the Madrassa at the time of Chasht and teach all his students and devotees that were present at the time. Between Asr and Maghrib, he showered his spiritual blessings upon those present.

Shaykh-E-Tariqat: He is Mureed and Khalifa of Hazrat Shah Fazlullah رض.

His Excellence: His personality was so dynamic, that any person who saw him would immediately recognize that he was a Wali Allah or the Qutb of his time. This quality of his was more evident than anything else. He spent his entire life serving the cause of the Ahle Sunnat Wa Jama'at. He filled many empty hearts with the love of Allah and His Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ وآلہ وسالہ. He assisted thousands of people to find the path towards Allah. Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ blessed him spiritually and placed the crown of Wilayah on his blessed head. He was a master in various branches of learning, including Tafseer, Hadith, Fiqh, Mathematics, Logistics, Philosophy, History etc. He was also a poet and a dynamic orator. His lectures and words of wisdom brought hundreds of thousands of unbelievers into the folds of Islam. for thirty years he did not move from his position of being the Sajaada Nasheen. He took care of this position with complete responsibility. He used to make jihad against his desires and reached such an exalted position in Ruhaniyat, that he only took two physical breaths in a day.

Arrival in Kalpi Shareef: Hazrat Shah Barkatullah رض heard about the excellence of Hazrat Shah Fazlullah رض and thus travelled to Kalpi Shareef

to meet him. When he arrived in Kalpi Shareef, he presented himself before Hazrat Shah Fazlullah ﷺ. When Hazrat Shah Fazlullah ﷺ saw him, he immediately walked towards him and embraced him with great love and emotion. He held Hazrat Shah Barkatullah close to his chest and said, ‘*The Sea has met with the Sea*’ He continued saying these words, and in just a few moments, Hazrat Shah Barkatullah ﷺ reach a very exalted spiritual level

Return from Kalpi Shareef : Hazrat Shah Fazlullah ﷺ blessed him with Ijaazat and Khilaafat. When he was about to leave Kalpi Shareef, Hazrat Shah Fazlullah placed his blessed sight upon him and adorned him in the garb of mysticism. He then made Dua for him and told him that he had already reached a very exalted level in spiritualism. He also said that there was no need for him to teach or to go out to learn. He then blessed him with certain Waza’if and gave him the Ijaazat and Khilaafat in the Qaadiriyah, Chishtiyah, Naqshabandiya, Suharwardiya and Madaariyah Silsila’s. He also presented him with the certificate of Khilaafat. He then said that his personality would be a means of great blessings for all those who came to him, and that there was no need for those who came to him, to go to Kalpi Shareef.

Marehra Shareef : Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat ﷺ arrived in Marehra Shareef after his spiritual exercises which took place from the year 1111 Hijri up to 1117 Hijri. This was during the rule of Muhiyudeen Aurangzeb. Marehra Shareef is approximately 16 miles east from the city of Eta, in the Northern Province of India. It is a town of Ulama, Awliyah and Sufis. Hazrat Shah Barkatullah ﷺ once dreamt of Huzoor ﷺ and Hazrat Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ who commanded him to live in Marehra Shareef, in the area where the Khanqah-e-Barkatiyah is today. A house was then constructed for Hazrat and he lived therein. Hazrat then summoned the rest of his family to join him in Marehra Shareef. Due to Hazrat’s arrival in

Marehra Shareef, people from all over began to live in and around Marehra Shareef. By 1118 Hijri, there was a complete population of people living around the Khanqah Shareef.

The Blessings of Huzoor Ghaus-E-Azam ﷺ: He had great love and respect for Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam Jilaani ﷺ. Even though he was blessed with the Ijaazat and Khilaafat of five Silsilas, he entered his mureeds into the Qaadiri Silsila and he paid more attention to the Qaadiri order. He attained a very exalted glad tiding from the Darbaar of Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ. Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ said, *I am responsible for the intercession of those mureeds linked to your Khandaan. I will not enter Jannat, until I do not enter the mureeds and those linked to your Khandaan into Jannat.*

The Reality of Sheik Sadoo the Cursed: Hazrat Sayyiduna Shah Ache Mia ﷺ writes as follows in Aa'in-e-Ahmadi: 'Sheik Sadoo was a human. He lived around the middle of the eleventh century, during the rule of Hazrat Muhiyudeen Aurangzeb Alamgir. He used to do a very powerful amal, that used to be done on the hair of a camel. He was a very sinful person and enjoyed sinning. He spent his days and nights committing major sins. He used to make use of his amal, to lure one woman to himself every night. He used to attain the most beautiful women, through the use of his muakils. He would then commit adultery with them. This action of his was disliked by his muakils but they were now in his control. When he intended to commit zinna, he would draw a Hisaar (fortification circle) around him and keep water inside this Hisaar. One day, when he completed making zinna, he realized that he had forgotten to keep water inside his Hisaar for Ghusl, so he asked his muakils. The muakils were waiting for an opportunity like this, to kill him. The muakils caught hold of him and threw him from the top of a mountain. Because, Sheik Sadoo's Asr (venom) was already in the hearts and minds of many, he caused

them to worship him and do things for him. This evil of Sheik Sadoo reached Marehra Shareef and this was because, many people who lived in Marehra Shareef had relatives who lived in the town where Shaykh Sadoo used to live.'

When Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat arrived in Marehra Shareef; he saw some amazing behaviour. He found that the people of Marehra made the Niyaz of Shaykh Sadoo, some of them presented things on his behalf etc. He commanded the people to leave their false ways and to stop showing respect towards an evil person. He explained to them that their actions were against the Shariah. Hazrat's words made a difference, and the people now rectified the false practices. Once Shaykh Sadoo came to Hazrat and said that Hazrat was not one of his followers and he was causing those who followed him to leave his way. He thus said that he wished to challenge Hazrat Shah Barkatullah رض. Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat reprimanded him in a very harsh voice, and Sheik Sadoo ran away. It was Hazrat's manner that every year he went twice into seclusion for forty days. Once whilst in seclusion, he needed to make Ghusl. Hazrat was on his way to the river to make Ghusl, when the khabees Shaykh Sadoo confronted him. He said, 'You have caused great harm to me and insulted me. I am now going to cause you to burn.' Hazrat then reprimanded him and asked him not to confront a true Faqeer. Hazrat then said, 'You must burn me when you want to, but now you must see the way I burn' Hazrat then made Ghusl and took Sheik Sadoo into a very powerful Hisaar (spiritual grasp). He continued to make the Hisaar tighter, until he brought Shaykh Sadoo very close to him. He then said, 'Look how I cause you to burn and how I destroy you in a moment.' Shaykh Sadoo began to cry and begged to be released. Hazrat then promised to leave him on condition that: (a). He will never trouble any Mureed or any person who is linked to the Barkaati Khandaan (b). He will never enter, even by mistake, any area where Hazrat or any member of Hazrat's family is present (c). If I

enter anywhere, and if you or any member of your family comes there, then I will leave. (Hazrat thus released him on these conditions).

Poetry : Hazrat had a deep love for poetry and wrote many Naats in praise of the Prophet ﷺ. His pen name in the field of poetry is Ishqi. A few stanzas of his world renowned Salaam is being presented for the sake of blessings:

*Ya Shafi al Waraa Salaamun Alaik Ya Nabi Al Huda Salaamun Alaik
Khaatimul Ambiya Salaamun Alaik Sayyidul Asfiyah Salaamun Alaik
Ahmadun laisa misluka Ahadun Marhaba Marhaba Salaamun Alaik
Waajibun Hubuka alal Makhlooq Ya Habeebal Ulaa Salaamun Alaik
Matlabi Ya Habeebi Laisa Siwaak Anta Matloobina Salaamun Alaik
Sayyidi Ya Habeebi Maulaa'ee La ka Roohi Fidaa Salaamun Alaik
Haaza Qaulu Ghulaamikal Ishqi Minhu Ya Mustafa Salaamun Alaik*

BOOKS AND TREATIES: Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat ﷺ wrote various books and treaties. The power and excellence of his works can only be seen after reading some of them. A few of his works are as follows:

1. Risaalah Chahaar Anwaa'
2. Risaalah Sawaal wa Jawaab
3. Awaarif hindi
4. Diwaan-e-Ishqi
5. Masnawi Riyaz ul Aashiqeen
6. Wasiyat Naama
7. Biyaaz-e-Baatin
8. Biyaaz-e-Zaahir
9. Risaalah Takseer
10. Tafseer Surah Faateha
11. Irshaadus Saalikeen etc.

His Karaamats : The greatest Karaamat of Saahib ul Barkaat ﷺ was his firmness in the matters of Deen. Ahsan ul Ulama Hazrat Sayyid Shah Hassan Mia Barkaati ﷺ says, ‘The grandson of Hazrat Makhdoom Shah Barkaat, Hazrat Sayyid Shah Hamza ﷺ recorded a few of Hazrat’s Karaamats in Kaashiful Astaar Shareef and then wrote, ‘If the Karaamats of my grandfather Saahib ul Barkaat have to be written, then one complete volume would not be enough.’ A few Karaamats of Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat are being presented for the sake of attaining blessings. It is in Kaashiful Astaar Shareef, Shuja’at Khan; the servant of Nawaab Muhammad Khan always presented himself at the annual Urs of Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ, which used to be commemorated in Marehrahs Shareef. Once he went to the Urs in Ajmer Shareef, and the date of the Urs of Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ had drawn very near. He travelled from Ajmer Shareef until he reached Marehrahs Shareef for the Urs. He went to Marehrahs Shareef, where he saw a light, which changed his life. He now intended to become a Darwesh (Dervish). He then said that he would accept Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat as a great mystic, if he gave him some food when they met. The time of Asr Salaah arrived and Shuja’at Khan went to meet with Hazrat. Hazrat had just emerged from his home to make Wudu. Hazrat had some bread and methi and mutton curry in his hands. He saw Shuja’at Khan and smiled. He gave this food to Shuja’at Khan and said, ‘*There is no need to become a dervish. The servants of Allah are attaining benefit from you even without you being a Dervish.*’ When Shuja’at Khan heard this, he immediately knew that Hazrat was a great mystic. One of his Karaamats was that during his era, even the Hindus of Marehrahs Shareef used to make the Zikr of Allah. Hazrat Sayyid Hamza ﷺ says that even the birds could be heard reading the Kalima-e-Tauheed.

Respect And Honour: All those who knew him respected Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat. People came from far and wide to Marehrahs Shareef to meet this great saint. Even Sultans and Kings of the Moghul Empire came to take his

Duas and blessings. Amongst those who visited his Darbaar, were Hazrat Aurangzeb Alamgir (rahmatullah alaih), Bahadur Badshah, Farkh Seer, Jahandaar and Shah Muhammad Saleem.

Relics: Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Mia Marehrwi ﷺ says, ‘The Khanqah attained the blessed hair of the Prophet ﷺ in the time of Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat ﷺ. Hazrat’s Khalifa Shah Roohullah ﷺ brought this blessed hair from the belongings of Nawaab Khair Andesh Khan Alamgiri. The certificate depicting how the blessed hair reached Khair Andesh Khan is written in detail in Aasar-e-Ahmadi and in Kaashiful Astaar Shareef. Alhumdulillah, this blessed hair of the Prophet ﷺ is still present at the Khanqah and Ziyaarat takes place during the Urs. Hazrat also had the Cloak of Hazrat Ali ﷺ and the hair of Imam Hussain ﷺ amongst the Tabarukaat.

The Cloak Of Hazrat Ali ﷺ: It is reported that Hazrat’s cloak belonged to Hazrat Ali ﷺ and was worn by Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ, Hazrat Khaja Ghareeb Nawaaz ﷺ, Hazrat Qutbudeen Bakhtyaar Kaaki ﷺ, Hazrat Baba Fareedudeen Ganj Shakr ﷺ, Mahboob-e-Ilaahi Hazrat Nizaamudeen Awliyah ﷺ, Hazrat Naseerudeen Chiragh Delhwi ﷺ, Hazrat Makhdoom Shah Bare Makhdoom, Shah Safi, Hazrat Meer Abdul Waahid Bilgiraami, and then from one generation until the next, till it reached Hazrat Sayyid Shah Barkatullah ﷺ. This cloak is still present in Marehra Shareef and is kept on the shoulder of the Sajaada Nasheen at the time of the Urs. There are also many other Tabarukaat in Marehra Shareef, which can be seen even today at the time of the Urs-e-Qasmi.

With the exception of the above-mentioned Tabarukaat, seven beads and one turban was blessed to the Khanqah. It is state that Hazrat Saahib ul Barkaat ﷺ attained these from Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ through Hazrat

Bu Ali Shah Qalandar ﷺ. Hazrat was informed through Muraaqabah (spiritual meditation) that he was to attain some gifts through Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ. This was during the Urs of Hazrat Al'au'deen Ali Ahmed Saabir Kalyari ﷺ. Hazrat sent a Darwesh to Hazrat Saabir Paak's ﷺ Urs. On the way, the Darwesh met a person who gave him seven beads and a turban and said, 'Yahi Payaam Yahi Risaala Kaihoo Barkaat Marehraah Waala' This is the message, (This is the correspondence. Say this to Barkaat, The one from Marehraah). When the Darwesh returned to Marehraah Shareef, he handed everything over to Hazrat Sahibul Barkaat ﷺ and asked about the person whom he met. Hazrat said that it was Hazrat Bu Ali Shah Qalandar ﷺ and the gifts were from Huzoor Ghaus-e-Azam ﷺ. [Khandaan Barkaat Pg.10]

His Nikah : He married Waafiyah Bibi, the daughter of Hazrat Sayyid Maudood Bilgiraami bin Sayyid Muhammad Faadil bin Sayyid Abdul Hakeem Bilgiraami.

His Children : Almighty Allah blessed him with five children. They are: Burhanul Waasileen Hazrat Shah Aale Ahmad, Asadul Aarifeen Hazrat Shah Najaatullah and three daughters.

His Khulafa: There are many Khalifas of Hazrat Shah Barkatullah ﷺ who spread their rays of knowledge and wisdom where ever they went. Some of them are: Hazrat Shah Abdullah, Hazrat Shah Meem, Hazrat Shah Mushtaqul Barkaat, Hazrat Shah Mannal laahu, Hazrat Shah Raju, Hazrat Shah Hidaayatullah, Hazrat Shah Roohullah, Hazrat Shah Aajiz, Hazrat Shah Nazar, Hazrat Shah Saabir, Hazrat Shah Jamiat, Hazrat Shah Hussain Biraagi, Hazrat Shah Saadiq, Hazrat Shah Sayyid Aale Muhammad (ridwaanullahi ta A'la alaihim ajmaeen).

Gems Of Wisdom : From amongst his gems of wisdom, are those things which he commanded his children Hazrat Sayyid Aale Muhammad and Hazrat Najaatullah (ridwaanullahi ta A'la alaihim ajmaeen). He said,

- * Remain engrossed in the remembrance of Allah
- * Do not turn to any worldly leader for your personal needs
- * Do not ever visit those who waste their time in worldly fun and games
- * Always meet with those who are adorned in the garb of Deen and faithfulness
- * Always be sure to visit the graves of the deceased
- * The greatest Jihad is to fight against your desires
- * Give preference to knowledge and practice and do not have pride over your knowledge
- * Always speak gentle words to the servants of Allah
- * Always have this hope that you will attain knowledge only through the Help of Allah and the Wasila of the Prophet ﷺ.

Wisaal : He passed away on the 10th of Muharram 1142 Hijri (1729) at the time of Subh Saadiq at the age of 71 years.

Mazaar Shareef : His Mazaar Shareef is in Marehraah Muqadassa.